



Digital Stills Camera

User Guide

Contents

Basic operation

Switch on.....	3
Shooting modes.....	3
Viewfinder.....	4
Zooming.....	4
Taking the picture.....	4
Viewing the picture.....	5
Deleting a picture.....	6

Advanced operation

Exposure compensation.....	7
Exposure compensation - examples...	8
Aperture priority.....	8
Depth of field – examples.....	9
Shutter priority.....	10
Shutter speeds – examples.....	11
Flash options	
Auto.....	12
Forced.....	12
Anti Redeye.....	12
Off.....	13
Fill in flash – examples.....	14
Focus.....	15
Macro mode.....	16
Miscellaneous.....	17

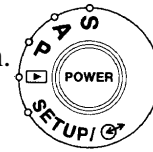
These instructions are for the Olympus C-2000 digital stills camera.

Basic Operation

Switch on

1. **TAKE OFF THE LENS CAP!!!!** This must be done before switching on the camera. **DAMAGE WILL OCCUR IF THE LENS CAP IS NOT REMOVED WHEN THE CAMERA IS SWITCHED ON.**

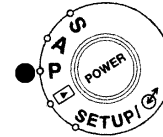
2. Switch on the camera by pressing the “power” button.



3. The lens will extend and the camera is now ready for use.

Shooting Modes

There are 3 different shooting modes, they are Programmed (P), Aperture Priority (A) and Shutter Priority (S). The mode is selected by moving the ring of the mode dial to indicate the required shooting mode. For general use, set the camera to (P). This means that the camera will try to work out everything for you. All you have to do is compose and shoot!.



Viewfinder

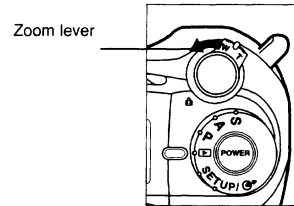
You have a choice of viewfinder. You can shoot using the optical viewfinder or the LCD display. Note that using the LCD drastically reduces the battery life. To use the LCD display, first select your shooting mode (P, A or S) then press the LCD on/off switch.

The LCD display will now show a *Preview*; it only shows the actual picture when the shutter release is half pressed.



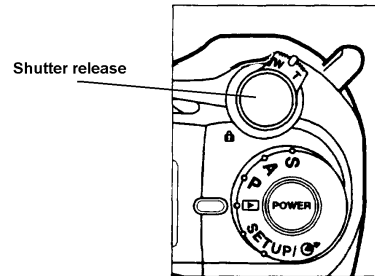
Zooming

The lens can be zoomed in and out by moving the zoom lever to “W” for wide angle or “T” for telephoto. The effect of zooming can be seen in the optical viewfinder and also on the LCD.



Taking the Picture

To actually take the picture, press the shutter release. Note that there is a delay of approx 2 seconds after you press the button before the camera shutter operates. You also will hear 2 beeps to confirm the picture has been taken.

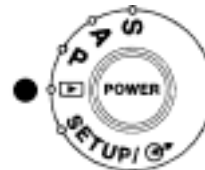


After the picture has been taken, it is saved in the camera's memory. It is also displayed on the LCD for a few seconds as a confidence check. The memory can hold about 15 shots, dependent on picture content. The LCD on top of the camera displays the number of frames *remaining*.

Viewing Your Pictures

You can view your pictures on the LCD

1. Switch to viewing mode. **The LCD will switch on itself.**

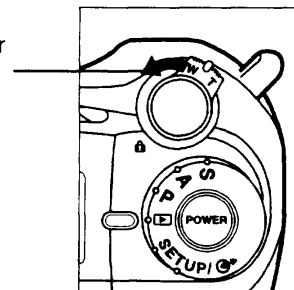


2. Navigate through your pictures using the “left” and “right” arrows on the jog dial. Note that “up” and “down” arrows take you to the end and beginning of your set respectively .



3. You can zoom in to your picture by pressing the zoom lever towards “T”. Once zoomed in you can then navigate around the picture using the jog dial.

Zoom lever



4. If you press the zoom lever towards “W” you will return to normal. If you press “W” again you will get all your pictures displayed on the LCD.

5. If you wish to delete any shots, just display on LCD in viewing mode then press the LCD on button.



6. You will then be asked for confirmation; if you are sure then press OK.

7. To turn off the LCD screen you must come out of viewing mode and back to a shooting mode (P, A or S). It is very easy to delete a picture by pressing the LCD on/off button and “OK”.

Advanced Operation

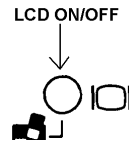
There are several options available to you to become more creative in your picture taking. These options include exposure override, aperture control, shutter control, focus and flash.

Exposure Compensation

This would be used when you know that the meter on the camera could be fooled. An example of this would be when shooting into the sun, or on a brightly lit snowfield.

Exposure compensation can be applied to any of the shooting modes (P,A or S). To engage exposure compensation:

1. Turn on LCD



2. Press “left ” or “right“ on jog dial.



3. The LCD display will show in green the amount of exposure compensation in increments from -2 to +2.

4. The control panel on top will show this symbol to show that the exposure compensation is still activated. To cancel you need to bring the value back to “0.0”.



Here are some examples of exposure compensation:

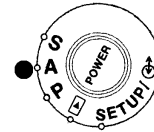


Aperture Priority (A)

This is another shooting mode which gives you more creative control. You would use this to throw a background out of focus whilst keeping the subject sharp (small aperture number). Alternatively you can have the foreground *and* the background in focus (large aperture number). This mode allows you to control the *depth of field*.

To do this:

1. First select “A” on the mode dial.



2. With the LCD on, select the required aperture “F” number (displayed in green- top centre). The range is from F2.0 (F2.8 at telephoto setting) to F11. Selection is done using “up” and “down” arrows on the jog dial. Note that pressing “left” and “right” arrows will change the exposure compensation.



If there is not enough light to take a picture at your selected setting, the camera will warn you by flashing the settings in red when you half press the shutters. You must select either another mode or aperture setting.

Remember: *Small “F” number: Small depth of field*
Large “F” number: Large depth of field

Here are some examples of aperture control.



Small F
number.

Small
depth of
field.



Large F
number.

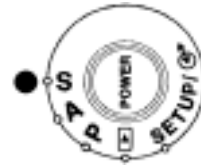
Large
depth of
field.

Shutter Priority

This is the third shooting mode. It gives you another creative tool as it allows you to vary the time the shutter is open. This has the effect of freezing motion at high shutter speeds and blurring motion at low shutter speeds. **If you are hand holding the camera, you must select 1/60th of a second to avoid camera shake. This needs to be even higher if at the telephoto end of the zoom.**

To do this.

1. First select “S” on the shooting mode dial.



2. With the LCD switched on, select the required shutter speed using the “up” and “down” arrows on the jog dial. The shutter speeds are displayed (in green-top centre) as fractions of a second.



The range is from ½ a second to 1/800th of a second.

Note that exposure compensation is available in this shooting mode.

If there is not enough light to take a picture at your selected setting, the camera will warn you by flashing the settings in red when you half press the shutters. You must select either another mode or shutter setting.

Here are some examples of different shutter speeds.



Slow Shutter speed



Fast shutter speed

Flash Options

The camera has a built in flash which is controlled by the camera itself. The flash has several modes, but the amount and the duration of the flash are automatic. The modes available are Auto, Forced (fill in), Anti Red Eye and off.

The different flash modes are available in each of the shooting modes (P, A and S). All flash modes are selected on the LCD display

Auto

This mode means that the flash will come on as and when needed. This is the default setting. There is no indication in the top control panel (this means that auto is set).

Forced (fill in)

This mode would be used when you are shooting with enough available light, but perhaps the subject is in shade.

Anti Redeye

This mode attempts to avoid the “devil eye” effect. The camera gives out a burst of rapid flashes followed by a larger, longer flash. *This burst of flashes could be a problem with people suffering from epilepsy.*

Flash Off

This mode would be used where a flash would be intrusive or dangerous, such as sporting events.

To change flash mode:

1. Turn on LCD in any shooting mode (P, A or S).
2. Press “Menu”, you should now see the menu displayed.
3. Select the second menu item by pressing the “down” arrow on the jog dial. The menu line turns to a blue background on the selected line.
4. The “ left” and “right “ arrows on the jog dial will move the cursor (a green box) along the menu line to select the required mode. If you accidentally go past the item you require, keep pressing the arrow button and it will cycle round.
5. When the item you want is highlighted, pressing “OK” will change the mode. These are the symbols:



Automatic (not displayed on top control panel).



Forced flash (fill in)



Anti Redeye



Flash off

6. Once the you are happy, you press “Menu” again to lose the menu. You can then switch off the LCD. You will also get a confirmation symbol on the top control panel.

No flash

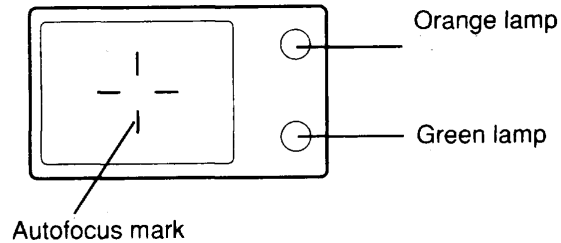


Forced flash



Focus

This camera has an automatic focus system. It will focus on whatever is in the crosshairs on the viewfinder.



This means that if the subject is not in the centre of the screen, it will not be in focus.

To combat this you must first frame up the shot so that the subject is in the crosshairs. Then you must *half press* the shutter release until the green light is lit. (the orange one lights to tell you the flash is ready).

Whilst keeping the shutter half pressed, reframe the shot and when happy fully press down the shutter release. *If you let the release go before taking the shot, you will have to get the focus again before taking the picture.*

Note that the focus system can be fooled by objects which are very shiny, have horizontal lines, low contrast or fast moving.

Macro Mode

This mode allows you to shoot an object very close up. You would use this to shoot a flower head for example.

To use the macro mode, the subject needs to be between 20cm and 80cm from the lens. Note that at this close range, what you see through the viewfinder is not quite what you get recorded. It is probably best to use the LCD for this type of shooting.

To engage macro mode:

1. Turn on LCD in any shooting mode (P, A or S).

2. Press “Menu”, you should now see the menu displayed.


3. Select the 4th item down on the menu by using the “down” key on the jog dial. Normally this is set to “AF”.

4. Select the macro mode using the “right” key on the jog dial. The symbol for macro mode is this, it is also displayed on the top control pattern.

5. To exit from the macro mode, access the menu as before and return the setting to “AF”.



Miscellaneous

If this symbol  starts to flash, then the batteries need changing. Please take note of the orientation of the batteries (there is a schematic diagram under the camera).

The camera will go into standby mode if not operated for more than 3 minutes. After 4 hours the camera will switch off. You just press the power button to switch back on.

All changes to the “modes” of the camera that you make are saved during power off. These include exposure override, flash settings etc.